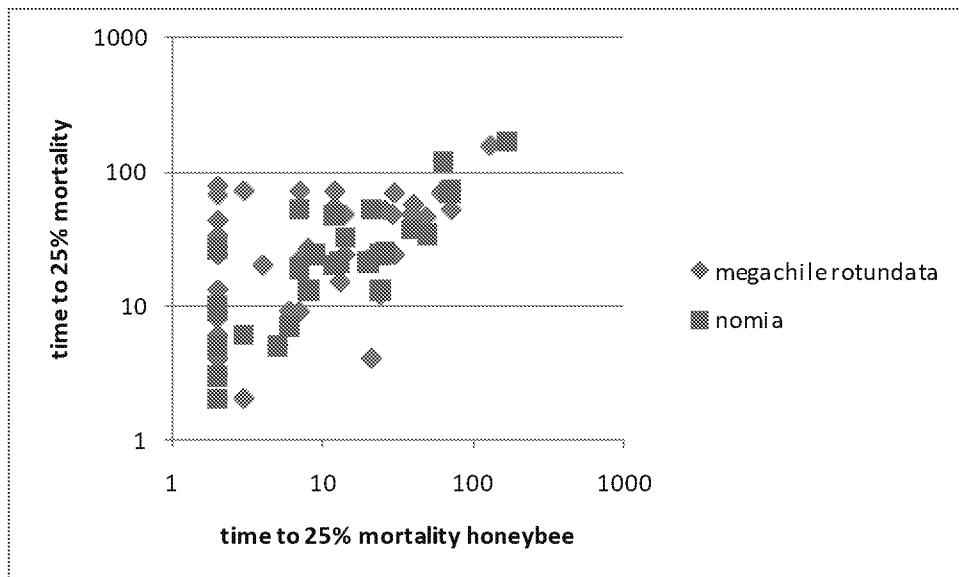
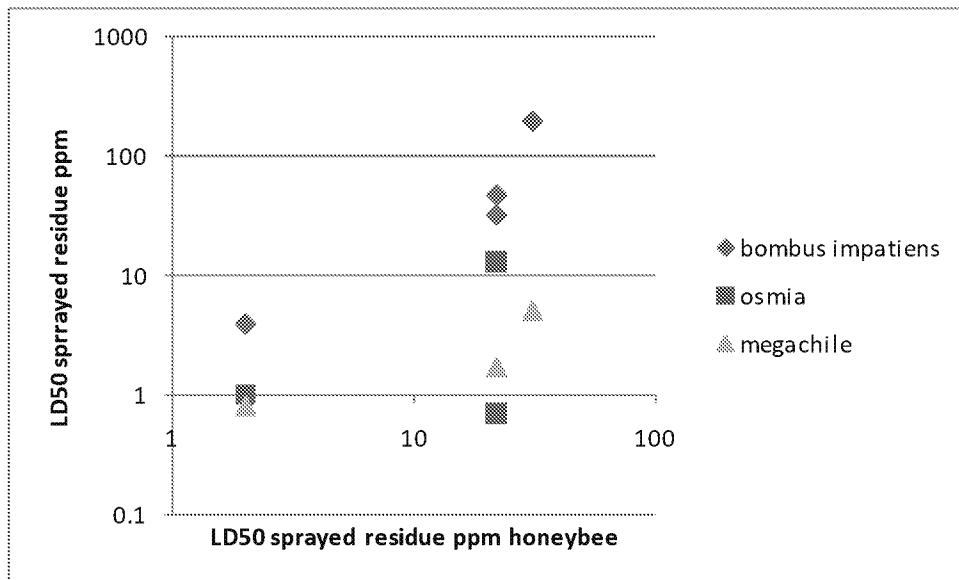


**Figure 8-1.** Comparison of the contact toxicity ( $LD_{50}$ ) of 21 pesticides to adults of *Apis mellifera*, 3 species of the social bee *Bombus* and 3 species of solitary bees (*Osmia*, *Megachilidae* and *Nomia*). Points below the diagonal line indicate greater sensitivity than *Apis mellifera*, while points above the diagonal line represent lower sensitivity than *Apis mellifera*. (Johansen *et al.* 1986). Need to add a diagonal line running from (0.01,0.01) to (10000,10000).



**Figure 8-2.** Comparison of the toxicity of pesticides to adults of *Apis mellifera* with the solitary bees *Megachile rotundata* and *Nomia melanderi* based on time for sprayed residues to decline to a concentration causing 25% or less mortality. Points below the diagonal line indicate greater sensitivity than *Apis mellifera*, while points above the diagonal line represent lower sensitivity than *Apis mellifera*. (Johansen et al. 1986) Need to add a diagonal line running from (1,1) to (1000,1000).



**Figure 8-3.** Comparison of the toxicity (LD<sub>50</sub>) of sprayed residues of clothianidin, imidacloprid, lambda-cyhalothrin and spinosad to adults of *Apis mellifera*, *Megachile rotundata*, and *Osmia lignaria* (Scott-Dupree pers comm.). Points below the diagonal line indicate greater sensitivity than *Apis mellifera*, while

points above the diagonal line represent lower sensitivity than *Apis mellifera*. (Johansen *et al.* 1986) Need to add a diagonal line running from (1,1) to (100,100). [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]